

LAD

Easy in words thy file, in sense sublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs.
Then took she help to her of a servant near about her
husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would
make a *ladder* of any mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I must climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakef.*
Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakef.*

3. A gradual rise.
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top
of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability
to reach. *Swift.*

LAD. *n. f.*
Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the
Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging; there
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some
greater river. *Gilson's Camden.*

TO LADE, *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from
plasan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.
And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence.
Gen. xlii. 26.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies
in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,
and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Pb. Rem.*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea
With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for
those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [plasan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakef.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast
there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood
by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to
lade or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LADING. *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.
Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the
utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which
is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Sermon.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast
their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LADLE. *n. f.* [plæzle, Saxon, from *plasan*; *leugh*, Erse.]
1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-
ing out any liquid.

Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. 29.*
When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen
take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling
turns it.

LADLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]
If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook
with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sw.*

LADY. *n. f.* [plæpiz, Saxon.]
1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with
a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my
lady.
—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful
lady. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady*, should be
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.
O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy 29.*

I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite
Than *lady ladies*; winning from each one
The best she hath, and she of all compounded
Out-fells them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Ral.*

LAG

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Alpasia's love. *Waller.*

Should I thun the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champagnes rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-spread meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.
Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakef. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *la-*
dies. *Guardian.*

LADY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the stel-
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LADY-BIRD. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.
LADY-COW. }
LADY-FLY. }

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Past.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LADY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day upon which the an-
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.
Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Pant.*

LADY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-
tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LADYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.
Madam, he sends you *ladyship* this ring. *Shakespeare.*

If they be nothing but mere flatemen,
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Jew.*

LADY-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swelling,
and shaped like a shoe; the empalement becomes a fruit,
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant
with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

LADY-SMOCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists
of four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part
are winged. The first fort is sometimes used in medicine;
the third fort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long
time in flower: they are preferred in botanick gardens, and
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Atiller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-
lands. *Walton's Angler.*

Lady's-smocks have small stringy roots that run in the ground,
and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAG. *adj.* [lænz, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling short.
I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The slowest footed who come *lags*, supply the show of a
rear-ward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.
He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countenance,
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag fowls, and rubbish of remaining clay, *Which*

LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. f.*
1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.
The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,
together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakef. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.
The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

TO LAG, *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move slowly.
She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.
Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*

She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind. *Swift.*

So fast, his leisons *lagg'd* behind.
LAGGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that
loiters behind.

LAICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *λαϊκός*.] Belong-
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.
In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the laical.
Camden.

LAI. Preterite participle of *lay*.
Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-
dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by
to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lay*.
Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the
head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus
had lain. *John xx. 12.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, be-
tween four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIN. *n. f.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest:
the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *lager*, Dutch.]
The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*

But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and farthing clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAIN. *n. f.* [plapop, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the
Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounce'd with noise,
When contru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good fober two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*

LAI. *n. f.* [*lai*.] [*lai*.]
1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.
An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble
laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every
station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.
The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*,
or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

LAKE. *n. f.* [lac, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
1. A large diffusion of inland water.
He adds the running springs and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small plash of water.
A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet
it is rather sweet than harsh. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]
1. The young of a sheep.
I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
'T' appear an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?
Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Pope.*

Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the
world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

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LAM

LAMBKIN. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.
'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they
rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Past.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lamb*, to lick.] Taken by licking.
In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make
use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Pul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the
tongue.
I stich'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with
compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and
let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken
as necessity should require. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp
of roasted apples.
A cup of *lamb's-wool* they drank to him there.

LAMBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over
without harm.
From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

LAMDOIDAL. *n. f.* [*λαμδοία* and *ειδος*.] Having the form of
the letter lambda or Λ.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the
middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part
of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoidal* su-
ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]
1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.
Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs
to a *lady*. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.
Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is justian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.
Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding
them within, and cutting them without; but they are but
lame things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

TO LAME, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to
cripple.
I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames*
report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakef.*

The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either <